

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

## Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

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### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

The arrival of the Honorable Company's ship *Rose*, Captain Mactagart, was announced on Sunday, and just previous to her departure from Madras, the Honorable Company's ships *Carnatic*, and *Thomas Grenville*, anchored in the roads, on the 5th of August.

An Extra Gazette published at Madras, gives a list of the Passengers by those ships, which will be found under our usual head; a few articles of general intelligence had also transpired from the London Journals of April, the ships having left England on the 22nd, and brought Papers to the 21st of that month.

Among the Passengers by the *Thomas Grenville*, we notice the names of Mr. H. P. Lacy, and Madame Bianchi Lacy, the celebrated vocalists, who have quitted England under the hope of improving their fortunes in India.

Our opinions have been before expressed on this subject, and though they have undergone no change, we would not willingly repeat them, as the evil they might have been calculated to avert, had the voyage of those distinguished musicians been procrastinated or delayed, is now beyond the reach of persuasion or advice.

Since they have, however, shewn the high sense entertained in England, among their own circles at least, of the purity of Indian taste and the munificence of Indian patronage, by braving all the evils of a four months' voyage to come among us, in their full reliance on a liberal reception, we shall be proud to be ranked among the foremost in strengthening their appeal to Indian liberality, by all that our humble efforts can urge on the propriety, nay almost necessity, if we have any regard to our reputation for good taste, and refined perceptions of excellence in an Art hitherto new, professionally considered, to the Indian world,—of granting them every encouragement, so as to render their stay among us as agreeable and profitable as it can be made, and compelling them to acknowledge, when the period may arrive for their quitting us, to return again to the head quarters of fashion and elegance, that the hospitality and munificence of India was worthy of the character of the nation under whose dominion she exists.

The affairs of state (and those of royal procreation may surely so be called) suffer no interruption, as it would seem; but new hopes are about to dawn upon the nation, by the births of royal infants, who may at some future day serve to fill up the vacancies that the slow hand of time and the accelerating influence of high born and noble blood may occasion among the aspirants after the regal honors of the British empire.

The *accouchement* of the Duchess of Cambridge took place at Hanover, on the 26th of March, when Her Royal Highness was safely delivered of a Prince, who is reported to be a fine boy, and promises to live. The Duchess of Clarence was con-

fined on the following day, the 27th of March, and safely delivered of a Princess, but this infant did not long survive its birth.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were expected to arrive in London on the 29th of April, for the purpose of Her Royal Highness's *accouchement* taking place in England, and her child being a Briton by birth, a privilege which it will be remembered had been denied to the other royal consorts, as we had occasion some time since to remark. The confidence of the nation will again revive if this expected offspring should be a Prince, and we humbly hope that if the first breath his infant spirit may inhale, be that of a British atmosphere, his last will be spent in the firm adherence to British principles, and the maintenance of British valour, British justice, and British liberty!

To turn from the buoyant hopes and dawning auspices of royal infancy to the mishaps and cares of royal manhood, we have to report that on the 12th of April the Duke of York had the misfortune to break his right arm, by which he has been laid up; and that the Prince Regent was confined at Brighton with the gout; while the melancholy affliction of their aged Parent, our beloved and venerable Sovereign, continued unchanged and unabated.

On the 14th of April an election had taken place at the East India House, when the following gentlemen were nominated as Directors. Alexander Allen, Esq. Robert Campbell, Esq. Samuel Davis, Esq. Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq. and David Scott, Esq.

A substitute for walking has been scarcely yet seen in this country, before we hear of its being already entirely surpassed by an Italian, who has made a sort of Pegasus of the hobby horse, if we may believe the foreign papers, one of which says—A Mr. Erianza, at Milan, has invented a new travelling machine, which is said to be far superior to that of Baron Drais, and with which the traveller may go backwards or forwards. In the front of this vehicle, the Milan papers say, there is a winged horse, by the wings of which the carriage is put in motion.

A letter has appeared in a morning paper, under the signature of "A Retired Bengal Civil Servant," stating that the 4th May next is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the College of Fort William, and calling upon all oriental scholars to testify their respect towards the Marquis Wellesley, its illustrious founder, by a public commemoration of that propitious event.

The Rev. John Palmer has resigned his office of professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge; there were several candidates for the professorship, which is the appointment of the Vice Chancellor and the other masters of the colleges.

We are gratified in having to announce, that the valuable Oriental MSS. bequeathed to the University of Cambridge by the celebrated African Traveller Burckhardt, consisting of upwards of three hundred volumes, safely arrived there in March last, and are now deposited in the Public Library.

## ASIA.

**Penang.**—We have received letters from Penang dated the 20th of July, which state, that the H. C. Ships General Harris and Warren Hastings had just arrived there, having left England early in April. The Times Newspaper of that date contained an article, in which it appeared that Sir Stamford Raffles was blamed for retaining Padang, and for meddling with Palembang, but we have not seen the article itself.

The only local information contained in our Letters from the eastward is that the Dutch on the coast of Borneo allow our Ships to trade, on their paying 8 per cent duty, and 100 dollars a chest on Opium. This is granted, says our Correspondent, as a peculiar favor to the English, whom the Dutch think they have by this means laid under considerable obligation. It appears that at the new Settlement of Singapore there were already 500 fixed inhabitants, and every thing went on well. A postscript to one of the Letters adds, that the Dutch were driven out of Palembang with the loss of 340 men!

**Madras.**—The Madras Courier of the 27th of July, contains the following account of the Epidemic:—

"We regret that the distressing subject of the Epidemic is again as it were forced upon our notice. During the last week our Correspondent's Letters from the Southern extremity of the Peninsula, are filled with alarms excited by the second approach of this dreadful scourge. Several of the Privates of the 89th Regiment of Foot, had been attacked by it, and a few had been carried off. The mortality amongst the natives is described as dreadful. The harm occasioned by its peculiar malignancy in Travancore is very great. The Epidemic had extended to Khodamungham, one of our inland stations, where it was committing dreadful ravages. As if it was not misery sufficient to be troubled with one plague, a malignant fever had broken out, and was carrying off such as the Cholera passed by."

**Dinapore.**—We have been favored with Letters from the Detachment that proceeded from this place up towards Delhi, under command of Major Brooke, of the Horse Artillery, which contains an account of their progress as far as Dinapore, and mentions some of the circumstances attending their voyage that deserve to be recorded.

The fleet of boats in which this Detachment was embarked, reached the entrance to the river Ganges early on the 17th of July last; the wind being high and the stream much agitated, the Commanding Officer thought it not prudent to enter it at that moment, for fear of accidents happening to some of the European boats.

On the morning of the 18th, it being more moderate, the boats entered; but notwithstanding every exertion of the Commanding Officer to keep them together, in order to give assistance to each other in case of need, the unskilfulness and inattention of the boatmen was such as entirely to defeat them; and accordingly while the Leadmost boats brought to in a creek at nine o'clock, to enable the sternmost to come up, they received intelligence of one of the boats, having a Detachment of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot on board, being upset and sunk, by which one private and three children were drowned.

In this affair, the meritorious and distinguished exertions of a Naique of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, forming part of the Sepoy Guard with the Detachment, are mentioned, as having saved no less than eleven men, two women, and one child from destruction. These poor wretches were clinging to the chopper of the boat, and could not dare to quit their hold, as neither of them could swim, or had any hopes of safety if they abandoned their grasp. The Naique (whose name is not mentioned) being both a brave fellow and an excellent swimmer, took them off one by one, and supported them in his arms from the boat to the shore, making a separate trip for each individual,

and being employed in this hazardous but magnanimous duty for nearly a full hour in the water.

Our Letters add, that the Naique had in consequence of this generous act of self-devotion to save his fellows, become a universal favorite; and as it is a trait of character so rare in Indians generally, the wish and hope is equally strong that it may be rewarded at it deserves.

On the 21st, the fleet reached Raje-Mahal, which is seated close under the hills, and is remarked to have an excellent bazar and a very fine fish market. Here, says one of our Correspondents, who is charmed with the change of scenery, the views of a huge old palace and serai have a striking and even grand appearance from the river; the current rapid, though the river was considered to be low for the advanced season of the year, and alligators were seen in great numbers moving about the fleet.

From Raje-Mahal to Monghyr, the voyage is described to be beautifully picturesque. The boats, favored with a pleasant breeze, were running sometimes down towards, but more frequently parallel with the hills, which were clothed with rich and variegated verdure. The huge rocks of Colgong and Jehangeera, which rise abruptly from the very centre of the stream, and are partially covered with trees and bushes, as well as some ruined Hindoo Temples, give to the whole a romantic appearance.

On the 26th, some of the party landed at Seetacond, to visit a famous hot spring there. This spring, says our Friend, is confined within a reservoir lined with masonry on every side, and a flight of steps leads down to the water which is not more than four feet deep, but the whole surface of which is in agitation, from the bubbling of the springs below. The temperature of the water at the time of this visit was between 130° and 140° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; but the Brahmin, who resides there in charge of this sacred Fountain, assured them that its temperature varied considerably with times and seasons: that it was often warm at night, and cooler in the day, and that during the three hottest months of the year it was quite cold, reminding the classic visitor, both from its sacred nature as well as these its striking features, of

"The Fount that played  
In days of old thro' Ammon's shade;  
Tho' icy cold by day it ran,  
Yet still like souls of mirth began  
To burn when night was near;"

On the evening of the 26th, the fleet reached Monghyr, where they heard of the loss of a budgerow, but a few miles below that place, belonging to Ensign Farrington, which was upset in a very broad and deep part of the river. The young Officer was saved, it appears, by one of the boatmen who dragged him out of the water, and placed him on the bottom of the boat which was now uppermost. He lost the whole of his baggage and property; but was fortunately rescued from the perilous situation in which his life too was placed by the prompt and timely assistance of his young friend Ensign Armstrong, who took him off the wreck into his own budgerow.

On the 28th, the Detachment sailed from Monghyr, and on the evening of the 30th, another budgerow of the fleet was upset. This boat turned over so suddenly, that Lieutenant Bowers, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, who occupied the cabin was washed fairly out of the weather window or port, which was open, by the rushing in of the water to leeward, and but for this opening of escape he must inevitably have been drowned. The bearer of Lieut. B. who was on the poop of the boat at the time of her going over, found himself suddenly transferred from the deck to the keel as the boat was in a moment turned bottom upward, and seeing the head of his master rising out of the water as he issued from the cabin port or window he assisted to pull him on the boat's bottom also.



This accident occasioned such general bustle and consternation in the fleet, that all the boats rushed to the spot, and a small guard boat dispatched immediately by Major Brooke, arrived in time to take the persons off the wreck; but no sooner had the persons quitted her, than she instantly sunk and disappeared entirely.

The conduct of some natives who were passing by at the time within a few yards of the boat to which this accident happened, and who declined yielding the slightest assistance, is very deservedly reprobated; and we regret that there are not laws for the punishment of such crimes against humanity, as those of seeing fellow-creatures perishing, and refusing to rescue them from death.

On the day after the loss of Lieutenant Bower's budgerow, one of the European boats sunk off Barr, the most dangerous and rapid of the river, on which occasion one of the Privates of H. M. 87th Regiment of Foot was drowned. The conduct of this individual offers too striking a contrast, to that of the native boatmen just mentioned, to be passed by in silence.

This poor fellow had himself reached the shore, tho' quite exhausted with the exertion. The wife of the Sergeant, who was in the same boat, had remained longer on the wreck than the rest, in struggling to save her children, and being buoyed up by her clothes, remained floating on the water with those dear objects of her solicitude in her arms; even after the boat went down. The sight was sufficient to call forth the Soldier's last efforts to rescue her; and, weak and exhausted as he was, he threw himself into the stream to swim back to their relief; but his strength failed him, and in this act of heroism and gallantry he sunk to rise no more! The fond mother still retained her children in her dying embrace, and was dragged out of the water with them all in a state of insensibility; but with great care they were gradually restored, and are now safe and out of danger.

The whole of these melancholy accidents are said to have arisen entirely from the improper management of the boats, and the total disregard of the native boatmen to the orders of the Commanding Officer, whose constant care it was to have the fleet collected together, and to pass always through the narrowest passages, for the sake of mutual aid, and of vicinity to the shore in the event of danger; while the directors of the boats, in opposition to his orders, as constantly contrived to get into the broadest and most dangerous parts of the stream.

It is suggested that such evils, (and no one will deny that they are very serious ones,) might be most effectually counteracted by the building, equipment, and effective manning of a certain number of troop boats, by the Government, for the public service; in which Detachments proceeding by water might be embarked, instead of trusting, as they are now obliged to do, their lives and property to the dangerously constructed boats, and unskilful management of the native boatmen.

*Sunderbunds.*—The following is an Extract of a Letter from the Commander of the Brig Salamanca, going thro' the Sunderbunds to Backergunge, dated the 8th of August:

"We have had the misfortune to lose one of our men, taken out of the Boat by a Tyger, when pulling up, at least 20 feet from the jungle, and not more than 50 from the Brig. The animal leaped into the Boat, seized the man pulling the bow oar; badly wounded another with his claws, (who is however doing very well) and in one spring, with the man in his mouth, reached the jungle. It is singular that the creature never made the least noise, when he sprung into the Boat."

*Calcutta.*—We find that certain cold and freezing apprehensions, which were published here on the abuse of the Liberty of the Press, have been found as well suited to the meridian of Madras, for those who bask in the sunshine of the Government there, and enjoy the full vigour of power,—as the defectable climate of the Nilgherry mountains, is to the shattered consti-

tutions of those who are out of favour, and who, having no official duties to occupy them, make excursions into the hills for their health.

In the 117th Number of our Journal, for the 21th of June last, we introduced to our readers the first notice of the work of a M. Gentz, an aulic councillor, who had endeavoured to prove that the evils of a free press were greater than its blessings and who cited the *Letters of Junius* as a proof of the pernicious tendency of public discussions on the characters and the principles of those who are set to rule over us. Our own opinions on the subject of the Liberty of the Press were too well known to need repetition; but we cited others at the moment, to prove what was the opinion entertained in England of this contemptible doctrine, preached to free-born and free-breathing Britons, by an enslaved foreigner.

In the India Gazette of the 5th of July, there were published a few columns of remarks on a late British publication, which the Editor professed to have perused, and which was said to contain "some reflections occasioned by the late sins of the Public Prints," which were "well worthy," as he thought, "the attentive consideration of those who had lately expressed themselves with so much rapture of the Liberty of the Press." The Editor continues to say—"The liberty is unquestionably excellent and refreshing, when not abused; and we, in common with our brethren in this country, enjoy much 'the pleasure of communicating to others what fills our own breast,' although we often find that the power of conception and 'the mind's own delight' may well exist without the faculty that can make them available for the general benefit."

We have, however, been taught to believe, on the contrary, that the chief pleasure of knowledge is in the privilege of communicating it to others. If this be true of knowledge, it is still more so of feeling, and we are disposed to believe that "the power of conception and the mind's own delight," though they may exist, are of little or no public utility without the faculty that can make them available for the general benefit.

We had hitherto conceived that the law of libel, confused and indistinct as it is, with that memorable absurdity for its leading motto, "that the guilt of a libeller is in proportion to the truth of that which he utters," formed manacles and fetters which were sufficiently restrictive of the English Press. But the Editor of the India Gazette thinks otherwise; and after saying that in this publication which he had read, the sins of the public prints in England had been enumerated and exposed with great ability and severity, he adds "If, however, there be any who *seriously desire* to introduce into this country (India) the same freedom which prevails in our mother land, let them read the following description of "a set of men" who now live and prosper among a nation so renowned for loyalty and virtue as the English.

The quotation which follows this is too long, and too infamous by its falsehood, for us to stain our pages with. The object of it is to prove that the periodical press in England, which of course includes all the Reviews, Journals, and Newspapers published, is conducted by a set of the most despicable wretches that ever breathed. "The daily, the weekly, the monthly press," says this writer, "groans with the weight of inflammatory dulness. It is the business of these men, and their wicked lives, to taint every purity which we love, to degrade every dignity which we reverence, to debase all our recollections, to darken all our hopes, to shake all our confidence." Again, "The periodical press of England is for the most part fed by men, vulgar in birth, in habits, and in education, needy adventurers, shallow superficial coxcombs, puny creatures that spring up in that broad and sterile track of debateable land which lies between the simple and the enlightened, the peasant and the gentleman; alike audacious to precede and servile to follow, vulgar misconceptions and ignorant apprehensions and paltry

jealousies and envious sneers are the elements and instruments of their atrocious war.\*

We cannot defile our pen by the task of tracing more of this mixture of falsehood and malignity, for every line abounds with it;—and even these few portions, by no means the worst, have been merely introduced to show the nature of an Essay, of which the Editor of the India Gazette, the professed advocate of liberty, and the first to exclaim against the odious oppressions of the Government, when the prices of “coals, candles, tallow, and small beer” are raised by new taxes, the first to introduce behind an army of *ifs*, and *buts*, with which his cautious predictions are preceded, some sly insinuation against the state of things at home, while he withholds as cautiously documents that *could not have been intended for publication* because they relate to persons and transactions *here*,—an Essay, we say, of which such an Editor has thus spoken, to deter those who *seriously desire* the same liberty for the Press here as it enjoys in England from indulging so dangerous a feeling. We quote his own words:

“If this Essay was not too long for our present limits, we should be glad to republish *every line of it*, but we cannot afford place even for further extracts &c.” concluding thus on the whole—“Such are the opinions avowed of the Press in England; such are the consequences alleged to have been produced, by that *freedom* which has lately been so much eulogized.\* Let the considerate reflect on the *licentiousness* while they admire the *liberty*; those who are gratified by novelty, and pleased with the degradation of their neighbours should remember that they themselves may some day be exhibited as a subject for the public intelligencer, and that their own follies or foibles may be exposed!”

We have seen more in this——strain, (we are really at a loss for a proper epithet) and proceeding from the same source, week after week; yet until now, when we see it is likely to be echoed through the prints of the other Presidencies of India, we did not deem it worthy of combat, because we conceived it would be an insult to the understandings as well as to the feelings of Englishmen to tell them that we conceived there should not be one law for a British subject in India and another in England, or that a privilege which is the birth-right of a Briton should not be curtailed in his banishment from the land of his nativity, when that banishment was an honorable one, and involved the sacrifice of his health and often of his life in the service of his country.

Our readers we hope are of a class who, from the habits of thinking and feeling for themselves, *know* that the daily, weekly, and monthly press, *does not* groan with inflammatory dulness; but that on the contrary it produces more of learning, science, sound doctrine, piety, and useful knowledge, than all the presses of all the world beside united. They *know* also that “the periodical press of England is *not* for the most part fed by men vulgar in birth, in habits, and in education,”—and that “vulgar misconceptions and ignorant apprehensions” are *not* the elements of their composition; nor their honorable contest, an “atrocious war.” They know that the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, and the British Reviews, are conducted by men of the highest character, and are contributed to by the most elegant scholars and dignified personages of the realm; that the Pamphleteer, another quarterly publication, contains writings of our nobility and of the members of both houses of Parliament, that the Journals published under the auspices and superintendence of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, form a body of learning and criticism, unequalled either in ancient or modern days; that the Journals of Science and Art published at

the Royal and other Institutions in England, form of themselves a body of scientific knowledge which could be only made up by the united labour of the first men of the day; that the Magazines are in general remarkable for their chaste selections, useful hints and suggestions, and admirable blending of the agreeable with the instructive; while the Newspapers have acquired and deservedly maintain the character of the most manly, undaunted, and effectual Guardians of the Public Rights, both of Englishmen and of the subjects of all other countries, as far as the expression of public opinion can be of avail to bring shame on the abettors of tyranny, and crown with honor and applause the advocates of liberty and the friends of the human race.

That such a document as this, which we have noticed only to condemn, should have drawn forth the unqualified praises of the Editor of the India Gazette, is to us a matter of disappointment as well as of regret; and that his own comments on it should have been copied with an air of triumph into the Government Gazette of Madras is itself a proof of their complexion being positively favorable to the slavery of the press, rather than merely inimical to the abuse of its freedom.

We have ourselves so often expressed all that we have thought and felt on this subject, that we do not deem it necessary to dwell longer on it here. We cannot however refrain from repeating,—as the proudest and most triumphant answer that could be made to all idle and slavish fears of the description of those which the unknown writer in England has created, the Editor of the India Gazette promulgated, and the Madras writer re-echoed, to be followed perhaps by his brethren of Bombay, Ceylon, and Penang,—a sentence which every one to whom we address ourselves will recognize, which deserves as the phrase is to be inscribed in letters of gold, but which is written in the more valuable characters of love and admiration,—aye,—deeply written in every British heart in India, through which the blood of freedom flows.

“It is salutary for Supreme Authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of Public Scrutiny. While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comments. On the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That Government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the Governed: and let the triumph of our beloved country, in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments.”

#### AMERICA.

The citizens of New York have voted a piece of plate to Mr. Willshire, the British Consul at Mogadore, for his prompt beneficence in redeeming from slavery, and restoring to their country, an American captive (James Riley), and five of his companions.

The judgment of the Court of Baltimore on Mr. Karrick, for sending supplies on board an Independent privateer, had been arrested, on the motion of his counsel. Vessels, it appears, still continue to be fitted out at Baltimore for the service of the Independents. The protracted negotiation with the Cherokee Indians had proved abortive. The Chiefs who had come to the conference with Governor McMin, and who were fed for months at the public expence, finding that his supplies were running short, roundly told him that they never intended to conclude a treaty with him on any terms; and that, as he had no more whiskey for them, they would go in search of some. It is further stated, that they carried their contemptuous treatment of the Governor so far as to insult him with an address from their *squaws*!

\* By the Calcutta Journal here, and by the eloquent speakers at the public Meeting to address Lord Hastings, the proceedings of which were suppressed at Madras.



## Painting at Government House.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I was somewhat startled by reading in your Journal of Thursday last, an opinion upon the admirable Painting now at the Government House, an opinion, which appears to me likely to have a most injurious effect upon the well-earned reputation of the Artist. The late Letter inserted from the Penang Gazette should be a warning to all those who are indiscriminate and too warm in the praise of any particular object. What it was the obvious design of that epistle to accomplish, may be equally produced by real though inconsiderate admiration; ridicule may be attached to the thing admired, and comparisons excited, which but for the ill-judged praise that called them forth would never have entered into the observer's imagination.

In the present instance I must confess, that I was exceedingly delighted by a view of the capital performance of which your Journal has furnished so good an idea; it must ever rank with the most eminent productions of amateur merit in this or any other country; but surely those of the *cognoscenti* who assert, without reservation, that it is not to be equalled by any person now living, can have had, but little experience in the superb exhibitions of native professional excellence which adorn the metropolis of Great Britain, without reference to Foreign Art.

If they consider the "View" as a landscape, they must (before they can advance the opinion quoted above) overlook the most exquisite Landscape Painter of modern, or perhaps, any other times: the inimitable Turner. I could mention many others of acknowledged excellence, but he is quite sufficient for my purpose. — If they consider it as a Panorama, they must be wilfully blind to the merits of those wonderful specimens of that description of painting exhibited by the Two Barkers — they must also have paid but little attention to the works of one who may be styled an amateur of the first class, I mean our present Consul General in Egypt, particularly his Panoramic View of Cairo and its vicinity, from which Barker composed his large Picture.

If I were allowed to offer my own sentiments with regard to the Picture at the Government House, I should say honestly, and from my heart, that I considered it to be the very best of its kind ever produced on this side of the Cape; that it reflected the highest possible credit upon the taste and talents of the Artist; and that it exhibited a knowledge of painting, only to be surpassed by the highest among those who had made that delightful art a professional study. With these plain but sincere commendations, which I should give with an honest heart, I am convinced the Artist would feel far more satisfied than with the unmeaning epithets of, "miraculous! unique! unrivalled! wonderful!" &c. which unreflecting admirers have so thoughtlessly bestowed.

We might as well, Mr. Editor, select any Gentleman from amongst those who so kindly and so liberally contribute to our entertainment at the Chowringhee Theatre, and place him at once, without mercy, on his *amateurship*, above Kemble, Kean, Talma, and all and sundry the Actors, English or Foreign, who may, to use the phrase of the Picture enthusiasts, "be now known." — Trusting that so effectual a mode of closing the abovementioned public spirited establishment may never be resorted to, I remain, with great, but not unlimited admiration of the Picture.

Your obedient Servant,

A LOVER OF PAINTING AND PLAIN TRUTH.

August  
13, 1819. }

## Nimmok Sar in Benares.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the province of Benares a considerable quantity of Salt is made, by scattering saline earths, which are found in many places, over the surface of the soil, and afterwards throwing water drawn from wells, also slightly impregnated with Salt, over the whole, which is repeatedly dug up. From this a lixivium is formed and exposed on terraced trough about an inch deep, during the nights from December to June, which crystalizes into very fine Salt.

Many landholders, whose estates from the abundance of the saline earth afford scanty crops of grain, finding an increasing de-

mand for Salt in the market, have converted land which was formerly arable, into Salt Grounds or Nimmok Sar, and the revenue officers of Government have in several instances attempted to turn them out of these lands, and made them over on lease to other people without allowing the zemindar any deduction of land tax or Malgozaree; and this under a pretext of such lands being old and neglected Salt Works not in use at the time of the settlement.

Now there is no regulation prohibiting any zemindar from converting the whole of his estate, should he think proper, into Nimmok Sar, or Salt Works, much less a small portion of it. I should be obliged to any of your Correspondents who are conversant with revenue and judicial matters, and will take the trouble to state the grounds on which these new settlements are made, and the zemindars dispossessed.

It is to be hoped that the Zillah Courts will interpose in every case of the kind, and protect the property thus attacked, until some enactment for the express purpose justify the encroachment.

Juanpore,  
August 10, 1819. }

J. G. M. S.

## Court of Requests.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Upon reading a statement in the Asiatic Mirror of last Wednesday, I wrote the enclosed, intending to send it to the Editor of that Paper.

I cannot doubt, but that independently of other considerations, he will feel himself bound by common justice to publish it from your Journal; and I send it to you, as you have published every thing which has hitherto appeared upon the subject.

You will, I am sure, give it a place. May I beg of you to insert at the same time from the Mirror the Document to which it alludes? The Public may then estimate the conduct to which resort has been had on behalf of the Court of Requests, and I need not anticipate the judgment.

I am, Sir, &c.

VERAX.

Document from the Asiatic Mirror.

"As the Court of Requests has lately attracted considerable notice, and much wonder has been expressed in a high quarter how such a multiplicity of business could be gone through, we have taken considerable pains to procure information on a point of such interest to the community of this presidency, and are now enabled to submit the following expose of Causes instituted and disposed of in the month of January last, which will throw great light on this interesting subject, to the candid consideration of our readers. From the information with which we have been furnished, it appears that during the above mentioned month, between a 5th and 6th more business actually came before the Court than the average which would result from the yearly amount of causes, which we believe has been stated at 37,500. Supposing the statement now before us to be correct, and we feel every confidence that it is so, the actual number of causes, disposed of on their merits, amounts to no more than 668; or as there were 26 week days in that month, an average of 37½ per day. Of this number our authorities state that many, and indeed the whole of the ex-parte causes, being undefended, seldom occupied the attention of the Court for more than five minutes, and frequently not so much. Moreover it appears that nearly half as many plaintiffs, whose causes have come to a hearing, have been unsuccessful, as those that have succeeded in their object; a circumstance which to us appears very much at variance with the assertion that 'the unprincipled can at their own pleasure levy a tax on the poor through the instrumentality of this Court.' The fact may be that erroneous judgements have been occasionally pronounced, but is this confined to the Court of Requests, and are all other human tribunals exempt from that fallibility which is inseparable from our nature? We apprehend that such an assertion can never be made by any person who gives himself a moment's time for consideration; or if made, will certainly not be credited. With regard to petitions and complaints of the unsuccessful parties, they certainly can form no criterion for our judgement, for such is the stubborn haughtiness of man that, we are convinced, he would, if possible, appeal from the ordinances of his Creator; for that he frequently murmurs at them, we have every hour of our lives the most convincing proofs.

## COURT OF REQUESTS.

Cases Instituted in the month of January 1819,.....3672

Of these there have been amicably adjusted between the parties, without ever coming before the Commissioners.....	2375
Amicably adjusted after having been before the Commissioners and Postponed by them from the absence of Witnesses or other sufficient cause.....	41
Total number of Compromises.....	2416
Summonses returned Unserved, the Defendants having absconded or secreted themselves.....	111
Nonsuits, Plaintiffs having failed to appear, the greater part of which are known to have been amicably settled between the parties....	155
Judgments for Plaintiffs by confession....	53
Judgments taken Pro Confesso.....	44
Total numbers settled without litigation Remain for Adjudication.....	893
Of this remaining number there have been <i>ex parte</i> judgements for plaintiffs.....	167
Judgment for plaintiffs where the defendants have appeared and defended.....	449
Total judgements for plaintiffs on the merits.....	616
Judgments for defendants.....	63
Nonsuits where plaintiffs have appeared,...	189
Total number decided, about which there has been any controversy or discussion.....	868
Remain undecided from the absence of parties or witnesses caused by sickness or other cause allowed of by the Commissioners,	25

Number of Bonds, Notes of Hand, or written Documents of any kind, other than open running accounts ..... 210

Of which there have been forty-seven admitted by the defendants..... 47

In the above statement it appears that the whole number of Bonds, &c. put in suit amounts only to 210, of which nearly a fourth have been admitted by the Defendants. What then becomes of the assertion that "were the forged Bonds alone taken away, they would take with them half the business of the Court?" Such apparent contradictions may perhaps be reconciled by those who are better acquainted with judicial details than we profess to be. That they are worthy of examination no person will pretend to deny, and if examined, we are inclined to hope that, as opinions appear to have been hastily formed on a subject of considerable delicacy, so they may, if discovered to be erroneous, be as hastily relinquished."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Mirror.

SIR,

I do not charge you with having *deliberately* given the sanction of editorial authority to the above article which appeared in your Paper of Wednesday last. Whatever opinion you might have had of the person who furnished you with a statement regarding the Court of Requests, you could not have suspected him of such folly as to assert a falsehood so open to detection and so easy of exposure. But if the printing of similar communications is to be hazarded in future, I earnestly advise you not to put your own veracity in issue: your interests will be fully as well, and those of the Public much better promoted, if you will intimate to your Readers that such injurious mis-statements do not emanate from yourself.

I am possessed of some materials respecting this subject which "has lately attracted considerable notice;" but it is not my purpose at present to enter into it further than the extent of your publication.

It may possibly be conceded to you that those who are disposed to "appeal from the ordinances of their creator" will be likely to complain of the Commissioners' *Decrees*. But (humble as I am) I fear an approach towards matter of such "high debate." I do not therefore say that your comparison is inapposite; and I admit that there are *some* who may think the proposition would have been more arrogant in its converse; but so far as I am concerned I shall beg a little time for meditation before I profess myself an admirer of its piety or its good taste even as it stands.

It seems (supposing each month to yield as plentiful a crop of litigation as January) that the number of causes disposed of through

the medium of the Court of Requests will amount to 43,064 per annum. I know but little of their spring or of their harvest; yet I incline to believe that men at all curious on the subject will not find themselves satisfied with your *exposé*.

If out of 3,672 causes there are 2,375 which "never come before the Commissioners," I cannot help thinking that their course of proceeding is not well adapted to the condition of "the most helpless part of the community," and those who have credulity enough for the purpose *may* believe that twenty-eight thousand and four hundred causes are annually instituted for the sole sake of paying fees to the Court.

The calculation with which you have favored us of time is hardly worth attending to, although I shall observe, by the bye, that in your estimate of that precious commodity it is greatly over rated. You have given all the week days in January as days of trial, nor have you made any deduction for holidays. But this is of little importance. By my arithmetic, allowing moderately for holidays, and supposing the Court to sit six hours each day for three days in the week, supposing also every cause to be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent further vexation on account of the same demand, that is supposing each "to come before the Commissioners;" we shall have one minute and a fraction for every cause *rough end smooth*. If causes are heard every day in the week, that time will of course be doubled; but we shall still, I apprehend, be obliged to attribute to the Commissioners an extraordinary facility of discrimination in matters relating to Justice.

I shall now proceed to that part of your statement which is the principal cause of this Address.

The number of bonds, &c. put in suit in the month of January, is set forth as being two hundred and ten only; and then it is asked "what becomes of the *assertion* that were the *forged bonds* ALONE taken away, they would take with them half the business of the Court?"

The writer's intention is not to be misunderstood. He has given us the sentence in inverted commas, purporting thereby to be a *verbally correct* statement of that which had been *asserted*. It amounts to a plain and deliberate affirmation that somebody had used these *very* words. I affirm that such words never were used with reference to the subject.

I have examined the Judge's Charge to the Grand Jury; their Representation to the Court; the Judge's Address to the Petty Jury; all the Correspondence which followed, and I confidently assert that there is nothing to be found which can be taken or mistaken in sense or in substance for that which has been published in your Paper, with such meditated formality and imposing exactness.

I find much to the contrary. It is far from being true that "*forged Bonds alone*" were spoken of; so far indeed, that I believe the word "*Bond*" is not to be found in any one of the Publications. They are possessed by the Public, and may be looked into. If they do not contain something which bears a resemblance to your statement, it must, I fear, be accounted for upon a ground very different from that of mistake.

The Judge in his Charge to the Grand Jury is stated to have said—"They would perhaps conclude that a *very great proportion* of suits instituted in the Court of Requests are founded upon *false demands*." Again, "the Learned Judge thought that the proportion of *cases founded in fraud*, which were brought forward in the Court of Requests, was such as it might not be possible to calculate; but he felt certain that a patient enquiry into every case would go very far towards the prevention of *fraudulent experiments*, and if by such enquiry one half of the numbers were struck off (and he did not conceive that to be a very erroneous estimate), abundant time would be given, &c."

In his Address (as it is reported) to the Petty Jury, (which was evidently in contemplation of the writer in your Paper,) the Judge says—"The proportion of causes before that Court (meaning the Court of Requests), which *originate in fraud*, I expressly declared were not to be calculated."

Is there any thing in this amounting to an assertion "that were *forged Bonds alone* taken away, they would take with them half the business of the Court?"

True it is, that the miscreants already convicted have been prosecuted in cases of *forgery*. No fewer than eleven of them have been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. Forged instruments by the score were found in their possession ready for use. This is a most melancholy consideration; for we cannot contem-

plate without horror the extent to which they may have depreciated by a less perilous and more compendious proceeding.

Your Informant may have had an interest in imposture, but you, Mr. Editor, can have none; and I entirely acquit you of malice or intentional misrepresentation. You were imposed upon, and will know how to estimate the Imposter. If I may judge of your character from the conduct of your Paper, I persuade myself that you would not knowingly aid any man in his sinister designs, and that you cannot think such a pitiful attempt as the one I complain of, calculated to support a good cause, or even to bolster up a bad one.

Calcutta, Aug. 13.

VERAX.

## The Army.

### FROM THE ARMY LIST, FOR MARCH.

CIRCULAR. No. 409.

War-Office, February 24, 1819.

It having been deemed expedient to revise the Regulations of the 14th May, 1805, under which certain allowances were made to Officers proceeding to India on board the Ships of the East India Company, and the Court of Directors having adopted some recent Resolutions in regard to the accommodation of His Majesty's Officers on embarking for, and returning from, that Country, which Resolutions have been approved of by the Commander in Chief, and by the Secretary at War, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of the Colonels and other Officers of the Regiments in your Agency, the following Arrangements:

*Regulations for Allowances of Passage and Accommodation to Officers of His Majesty's Service, belonging to Regiments, and employed on the Staff in India.*

TO INDIA.			
Regimental.			
			£.
Lieutenant Colonel	....	....	135
Major	....	....	135
Captain	....	....	110
Lieutenant, Ensign, or Cornet	....	....	95
Paymaster	....	....	110
Quarter Master of Infantry	....	....	95
Surgeon	....	....	110
Assistant Surgeon	....	....	95
Staff.			
			£.
Major General	....	....	250
Aide de camp to Commanders in Chief at the 3 Presidencies	....	....	125
Aide de Camp to Major Generals on the Staff	....	....	125
Adjutant General	....	....	150
Quarter Master General	....	....	150
* Deputy Adjutant General	....	....	110
* Deputy Quarter Master General	....	....	110

\* The two latter, if Regimental Officers, the Allowance of their Rank.

FROM INDIA.				
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	
	Sa. Rs.	Arcot Rs.	Rs.	
* Colonel	....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Lieutenant Colonel	....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Major	....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Captain	....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subaltern	....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Paymaster	....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Quarter Master of Infantry, if a Commis-	} 1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
sioned Officer				
Surgeon				
Assistant Surgeon	....	1,500	1,500	1,500

*Cases in which Passage Allowance to India will be given.*

1st. To the Officers attached to, and proceeding with a Regiment on its embarkation.

2d. To Officers who afterwards proceed to India, to fill up the complement of the Regiment, that number not having been complete at the time of the embarkation of the Corps.

3d. To all Officers, of whatever Rank, ordered to India, to fill up vacancies in India, occasioned by death, promotion, resignation, dismissal, or by an Officer's removal from one Regiment to another, upon the same station, or by an Officer's leaving India from ill health, and afterwards resigning.

4th. To Officers appointed to the Staff in India viz. Major General on the Staff, Adjutant and Quarter Master General and their Deputies, when proceeding to supply vacancies occasioned by

death, by Officers being rendered ineligible in consequence of promotion, by resignation, or by dismissal. Aides-de-camp to the Commanders in Chief at the three Presidencies; and to Major Generals on the Staff selected on the first Appointment of such General Officers; but not to those afterwards appointed.

5th. To Officers returning to India having been ordered to England on Public Duty, absolutely requiring their presence, the case having been attested to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council of the Presidency to which such Officers were attached; but in no case to Officers returning to India after leave of absence, except as provided for in Article 6.

6th. To Officers of all Ranks proceeding to India in charge of Recruits or Drafts, provided the selection for this charge be made from Officers who may be returning to their Regiments in India, after the expiration of leave of absence on account of ill health.

7th. Every Officer appointed upon the General Staff in India, or as Aid-de-Camp to any Commander in Chief or General Officer on the Staff, who may have drawn the allowance for his passage, and may afterwards, from any cause whatever, decline proceeding to his Station, is to refund the amount received by him.

*Cases in which Passage Allowance from India, will be granted.*

1st. To all Officers returning to England on their Regiments quitting India.

2d. To Subalterns returning to England on account of ill health, certified to the Governor in Council of the Presidency to which they may be attached.

3d. To Officers ordered to England on Courts Martial, or any other Public Duty, on which their presence is absolutely necessary, on the case being attested to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council of the Presidency to which they may be attached.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W. MERRY.

To Regimental Agents.

No. 43,322.

35.

### Resignations and Retirements.

Captain Tritton 24th Dr.  
Captain Dashwood 80th F.  
Ensign Stapleton 52d F.

### Appointments Cancelled.

Captain Herbert 55th F.  
Lieut. Spottiswood 21st F.  
Lieut. Ibbetson 21st F.  
Lieut. Nunn 50th F.  
Assist. Surg. Mount 53d F.

### Deaths.

Captain Dyson, 14th F. 18th July 1818.  
Lieutenants Bygrave, 8th Dr. 19th August 1818. Maling, 24th F. Davy (drowned) 66th F. 14th Dec. 1818. Higginson, 87th F. 9th Aug. Champion, York Ran. 19th Dec. Malaspina, h. p. Wattev. Regt. 31st October.  
Ensign McLean, 22d F. 2d Sept. 1818. McDougall (drowned) 66th F. 14th Dec. Jenks, I. W. I. R. Maclean, do. 3d Oct. 1818. McCarthy, York Chas. 29th do.  
Paymaster Goodwin, 4th Dr. G.  
Quarter Masters Gloag, 19th Dr. Spence, 31st Foot.  
Surgeon Waugh, Rec. Dist. 4th Feb. 1819.  
Miscellaneous: Rev. S. Andrews, Chaplain at New Brunswick, 26th Sept. 1818.

## Military.

*General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 13, 1819.*

Captain S. H. Todd, of the 30th Regiment, having completed the Public Buildings with the erection of which he was entrusted, will proceed and join the 2d Battalion of the Regiment at Barrack-pore.

Captain Manley, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed upon the Recruiting Service, agreeably to instructions with which he will be furnished by the Adjutant General.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon Duff, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate, from 10th August, to 10th October.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.



## Domestic Occurrences.

### MARRIAGES.

In Kent, on the 28th of January, Henry Hosmer, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah, Daughter of John Buttanshaw, Esq. of Hampton. In London, on the 16th of February, George Ray, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella, second Daughter of the late Christopher Wright, Esq. of Cleasby, Yorkshire.

### BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 15th of August, the Wife of Mr. James Broders, junior, of a Daughter.

At Wallajahbad, on the 20th of July, the Lady of Surgeon George Anderson, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 24th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant H. R. King, 19th N. I. of a Son.

### DEATHS.

At Chinsurah, on the 13th of August, after an illness of only two days duration, C. M. Ferrao, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. John Ferrao, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 22 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th of August, Mr. John McLeod. Same day, Captain Henry Williams, of the ship Maria.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
15 Rose	British	T. McTaggart	England	April 3
16 Lord Minto	British	G. Cheine	Penang	July 21

### CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
14 Udny	British	P. Breen	Mauritius
16 Aurora	British	P. Earl	Liverpool

## Passengers.

### Passengers arrived on the H. C. ship Rose.

From England—Mrs. Trevor Plowden; Miss S. Parker; Miss L. Hogg; Miss R. Hogg; Miss Denson; Miss V. Sherwood; Miss L. Sherwood; Mr. C. McKinnon, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. T. Richardson, writer.

From Madras—Mrs. McTaggart and family; Mrs. Shaw and family; Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, C. B. His Majesty's 87th Regiment; Lieutenant Holt, 84th Regiment; Lieutenant Sucklin, 1st Regiment; Ensign Williams, 86th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon R. Grey, 22d Dragoons; a Detachment of Volunteers for H. M. 17th and 87th Regiments, consisting of 135 Men, 22 Women, and 26 Children.

### Passengers arrived at Madras on the H. C. ship Carnatic.

For Madras—Misses Caroline M. Keating; Marian Chambers, and Caroline Colebrooke; Captain Hugh Boyd Wray, Pay Master H. M. 30th Regiment; Captain Charles W. Yates, 13th N. I.; Mr. George Wilson, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. William J. M. Wynter, John Mills, John W. Roworth, Edward J. Dusantoy, Godfrey W. Whistler, and Edward Dyer, Cadets.

For Bengal—The Hon'ble Mrs. Ramsay and Child; Misses Eliza Ann Lawrence; Mary T. Lawrence; Charlotte Udny Fraser; Harriet Welland; Maria Boileau; Emma Frances Fombelle; Fanny Ricketts, and Charlotte Marley; Captain Edward Day, 25th Regt. N. I.; Captain G. L. Brown, 2d Assistant to the Master Attendant; Messrs. James Armstrong, Richard Wells, Henry Patrick Russell, Writers; Mr. James Stewart, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Frederick Coape Smith, W. Whitaker, Wm. Beckett, and C. Farmer, Cadets.

### On the Thomas Grenville.

Mrs. Lacey; Mrs. Lock; Mrs. Young; Mrs. Meyers; Misses M. Liddington, E. Marshall, C. Williams, H. Williams, F. Williams; Captain Young, 89th Regt.; Captain Best, Lieut. Meyer, Lieut. Simpson, Lieut. Lynch, 14th Regiment; Lieut. McCowell and Ensign Candeeze, 30th Regt.; Mr. H. P. Lacey; Mr. J. A. Jettler; Mr. W. Dean; Mr. E. Hickman; Messrs. J. Dean, W. M. Smith, C. Young, T. Rooke, J. Humphreys, and P. D. Brannon, Cadets for Madras; Messrs. W. Payne, J. W. Ouseley, H. Macdowell, G. H. White, M. Darmer, and T. E. Manning, Cadets for Bengal; Master Lock; 99 Recruits, 6 Women, and 2 Children.

## ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

January 17, Richard, McClune, from Bengal, at Liverpool 23, Commerce, Coverdale, from Batavia, at Liverpool; 24, Briton Crichton, from Bengal, at London; February 2, Eclipse, Winter from Bengal, at London; 6, Diana, Williams, from Bombay, at Liverpool; 7, Jane, Wall, from Batavia, at Liverpool; 8, Samarang, Durant, from Bombay, at Liverpool; 9, Jansen, Hicks, from Batavia, at Dover, for Holland; 10, Lord Cathcart, Brown, from Bengal, at London; 12, Hindostan, Stewart, from Bengal, at Liverpool; 12, Eurydice, Young, from Bengal, at Clyde; 15, Blucher, Pearson, from Bengal, at Liverpool; 20, Johanna, Jonker, from Batavia, at Deal; 20, Julianna, Ogilvie, from Batavia, at London; 20, Alexander, Sweden, from Isle of France, at Liverpool; 20, Marlboro, —, from Bengal, at Kinsale; 20, Elizabeth, Butcher, from Batavia, at Liverpool; 23, Atlas, Short, from Bengal, at Deal; 25, Victory, Braithwaite, from Bombay, at London; 25, Caesar, Taylor, from Bengal, at London; 25, Briton, Dobson, from Bengal, at London; 25, George III. Fisher, from Madras, at Deal; 25, Upton Castle, —, from Bombay, at Deal; 25, Mary, Monteith, from Bengal, at Liverpool; 25, Cyrus, Libby, from Batavia, at Guernsey; 25, Argo, Lyon, from Bengal, at Cork.

## Nautical Notices.

The Honorable Company's ship Rose, Captain McTaggart, from England the 3d of April, and Madras the 8th of August, entered the River on the 14th instant.

The Carnatic and Thomas Grenville arrived at Madras on the 5th of August, having left England on the 23d of April.

The Pilot, Captain Owen, for the Cape, Ceylon, and Madras; Swallow, for the Isle of France and Bombay; Sarah, for Bombay; Albion, for Bombay; Marquis of Hastings, for Bombay; were to sail from England about the end of April.

His Majesty's ship Conway sailed from Madras on the 21st of July, bound to England; but was to call at Trincomalee for the Admiral's Despatches.

## Undication of the Swallow.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,

In your Journal for December last, containing the narrative of the shipwreck of the Cabalva, a paragraph appears in Mr. Ayres's Journal, which, were it to pass unnoticed, might prove prejudicial to mine, as well as to the character of my officers, both of which it is my imperative duty to protect.

To those to whom I am best known, I have the satisfaction of believing, that they would not impute to me the unofficial-like conduct, which that paragraph would appear to imply; yet the inestimable value which I attach to the good opinion of the public, and which I hope always to merit, calls on me to vindicate not only my own individual character, but that of the other British officers sailing with me. I have therefore to request you will insert the enclosed affidavit in your next Journal.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

W. OLIVER,

London, Feb. 23.

Commander of the Swallow;

"27th January 1819. London to Wit.—We, the Undersigned, captain, officers, and petty officers of the East India ship Swallow, thinking it a duty we owe to ourselves as British seamen, to contradict a statement which has appeared in the public prints, wherein it was implied, that we intentionally avoided coming near a boat belonging to the late ship Cabalva, near the Isle of France, on its way thither to communicate the unfortunate loss of that ship, make oath and say, that we never saw the said boat, or any other, from the time we left Port Louis to our arrival at Bombay; nor did we hear of the loss of the Cabalva, till we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on our homeward bound voyage.

Signed W. Oliver, Commander; J. G. Froud, 1st Officer; G. Leach, 2d Officer; R. Talbot, 3d Officer; P. Lawrence, Boatswain

Sworn at the Guildhall, London, this twenty-seventh day of January, 1819, before me, Richard Rothwell."

Printed at the Union Press, in Carstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.